

VZCZCXRO0271  
PP RUEHMA RUEHPA  
DE RUEHOS #0239/01 0891408  
ZNR UUUUU ZZH  
P 301408Z MAR 07  
FM AMCONSUL LAGOS  
TO RUEHZK/ECOWAS COLLECTIVE PRIORITY  
RUEHUJA/AMEMBASSY ABUJA PRIORITY 8536  
RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 8709  
INFO RUEHBJ/AMEMBASSY BEIJING 0092  
RUEHWR/AMEMBASSY WARSAW 0251  
RUEHCD/AMCONSUL CIUDAD JUAREZ 0231  
RUEHIT/AMCONSUL ISTANBUL 0230  
RUEHSO/AMCONSUL SAO PAULO 0232  
RUFOADA/JAC MOLESWORTH AFB UK  
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHINGTON DC  
RUCPDOC/DEPT OF COMMERCE WASHDC  
RHMCSSU/DEPT OF ENERGY WASHINGTON DC  
RUEATRS/DEPT OF TREASURY WASHDC  
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHINGTON DC  
RHEFDIA/DIA WASHINGTON DC

UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 02 LAGOS 000239

SIPDIS

SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED - HANDLE ACCORDINGLY  
SIPDIS

STATE FOR OES/IHA DANO WILUSZ  
DOE FOR GPERSON, CAROLYN GAY  
TREASURY FOR ASEVERENS, SRENENDER, DFIELDS  
COMMERCE FOR KBURRESS  
STATE PASS USTR FOR ASST USTR FLISER  
STATE PASS TRANSPORTATION FOR MARAD  
STATE PASS OPIC FOR ZHAN AND MSTUCKART  
STATE PASS TDA FOR NCABOT  
STATE PASS EXIM FOR JRICHTER  
STATE PASS USAID FOR GWEYNAND AND SLAWAETZ

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: [AID](#) [EPA](#) [SENV](#) [TBIO](#) [AL](#) [AM](#) [BK](#) [CB](#) [CD](#) [CM](#) [CS](#) [CV](#)

EK, ES, FJ, GG, HA, HO, IN, KE, KR

SUBJECT: IMPROVING U.S. DIPLOMACY ON INDOOR AIR POLLUTION

REF: STATE 192919

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¶1. This is a response to an action request or details on Indoor Air Pollution (IAP) in Nigeria. A septel will be sent assessing the GON's awareness of and commitment to reduce IAP. According to Ministry of Petroleum Resources, household kerosene is used 99 percent of the time as an energy source in Nigeria; kerosene and wood are the most common cooking fuels. Residential demand provides approximately 50 percent of the world's liquefied petroleum (LP) gas demand. However, Nigerian LP gas consumption has averaged around 60,000 tons annually over the past decade; quite low by world standards.

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Delta State Is A Member Under The PCIA  
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¶2. Delta State, located in the oil producing Niger Delta, is a member of Project Gaia, under the Partnership for Clean Indoor Air (PCIA). Neighboring Bayelsa state is not a Project Gaia partner, but is interested in importing methanol stoves and fuel for indoor cooking.

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Methanol Stoves: Public-Private Collaboration  
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¶3. The Delta State Ministry of Power and Energy, in partnership with Project Gaia under the PCIA began a pilot project in November 2006 to test the demand for methanol

stoves in high, medium, and low income households in Delta State. Following the initial positive feedback and interest in methanol as a cooking fuel, USAID has begun facilitating stakeholder meetings with Delta and Bayelsa state governments, oil companies, methanol plant construction companies, and stove manufacturers to discuss and possibly move forward with the production and use of methanol plants and cooking stoves.

¶4. The stakeholders agree methanol would increase communities' access to affordable energy as well as reduce gas flaring by oil companies and indoor pollution. Methanol is approximately 15-30 cents per liter less expensive than kerosene. With coordinated public information and proper training in the use and storage of methanol and methanol stoves, the project is expected to improve some 200,000 rural families' (approximately 1 million people) access to clean, effective cooking fuel and electrification. (Note: There is no quantifiable data available on IAP in Nigeria at this time. End Note.)

¶5. To relieve both indoor and outdoor air pollution, the Government of Nigeria is making efforts to promote the production and supply of liquefied petroleum gas (propane) in Nigeria, which is expected to offset emissions from burning wood, charcoal, kerosene and dried dung. A worst-case scenario of wood use conducted by the Federal Ministry of Petroleum Resources predicted emissions of approximately 44,460 megatons a year of particulate matter and 4,323 megatons a year of oxides of nitrogen from burning wood in ¶2010.

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Needed: Increased Public and Government Awareness  
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¶6. The GON and Nigerian public need to better understand and be aware of indoor air pollution before it can be tackled. Presenting IAP to the federal and state governments would be a first step in improving indoor air quality. Public awareness campaigns are needed to highlight the dangers of IAP. Projects such as Gaia could be presented to other states, particularly in oil producing areas, which could benefit both from reduced gas flaring and creation of a new energy market. (Note: The GON will undergo its first transition from one democratically elected government to another in May 2007; approaching the federal and state government of Nigeria would be most advantageous once the new administrations have settled in. End Note.)

BROWNE